

G to remove to the state as soon as possible, I will sell on few terms, which I have in my ancestors, who have the same for upwards of

well known by the name being on the Potomac in Alexandria and George Town, the city of Washington, containing about four hundred acres, leased to the Mr. W. and sixty dollars per acre, and the same for upwards of

tract contiguous to the William Fraser for forty acres, containing about six

tract containing ten acres adjoining the Four Mile

tract contiguous to the and within two and a half miles of this land is heavily wooded and white Oak.

ALSO,

sand acres on the Scioto at Ohio.

ended to me from my grandfather, being one moiety entitled to for his military services in the revolutionary war.

the wills under which the above property are in the hands of Esq. to whom I am authorized to contract for the purchase of the above valuable property, and satisfactory titles will be given.

Walter S. Alexander,

h Mandeville,

and FAIRFAX-STREETS, ALEXANDRIA:

FOR SALE,

ent of WINES, LIQUORS, &c. Consisting of

WINE.

Medoc large, in cases

the old frontonac

best wine bitters

best-India rum

do.

beaux and Naples brandy

entry gin

very old

sylvania rye whiskey

Cider vinegar

haskas

avanna honey

piece retailing molasses

TEAS

of good quality

and

rs, different qualities

sugars, Philadelphia, B

ria.

# Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL VIII.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1808.

[No. 2077.]

**Sales at Vendue.**  
On every Tuesday and Friday,  
WILL BE SOLD

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

**A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.**  
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day. All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. M.

**PROFILES,**  
CUT AND FRAMED;

**AND**  
**PROFILE LIKENESS'S**  
BORN IN GOLD LEAF ON GLASS;  
NEXT door to Mr. I. Roberts's Store on King-Street, nearly opposite the Indian Queen Tavern.

January 13. dtf.  
**Broker's Office.**  
THE subscriber again tenders his service to the public, and will at all times be ready to make advances on deposits—or to procure cash for good paper.—The strictest delicacy and secrecy may be relied on.

A. LINDO, Broker.

Dec 23. d  
**HEMP FOR SALE.**  
I HAVE on hand, ten tons of the first quality CLEAN-COUNTRY HEMP, I wish to sell for cash, or on a time.

Bryan Hampson.

December 30.  
**TEN PIPES**  
Choice Cognac Brandy,  
8 hds. West-India Rum,  
10 or casks L. P. Teneriffe Wine,  
16 casks Rice,  
193 Shares Marine Insurance Stock,  
For Sale by  
Catlett and Fisk.

November 19. d  
**WANTED**  
A middle aged woman, capable of managing a house. For one of good character liberal wages will be given. Enquire of the Printer.

Sept. 9. d  
**TO RENT**  
The three story Buck House  
on the corner of King and Columbia streets,  
now occupied by Mr. J. G. Ladd. For  
terms apply to Col. George Denale, living  
next door, or to the subscriber.

City of Washington, Oct. 20. dtf  
**NICHOLAS VOSS,**

**JAMES SANDERSON**  
Offers for sale very low,  
25 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,  
70 bags green Coffee  
15 hogsheads well flavored Rum  
5 pipes Cogniac Brandy  
12 quarter casks Sherry Wine  
12 bales Tennessee Cotton  
And as usual

A general assortment of the best Wines, Spirituous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.

**BRYAN HAMPSON**  
HAS FOR SALE.  
10 pipes old port  
5 do. Madeira  
30 quarter casks Lisbon  
12 do. particular Teneriffe  
15 do. Malaga  
15 pipes old cognac brandy  
5 do. 4th proof Holland Gin  
5 hds. 3d proof Antigua rum  
1 do. first quality molasses  
6 do. green copperas  
2 do. alum  
20 do. brown sugar  
20 bags pimento  
15 do. pepper  
10 chests young hyson  
10 do. hyson skin  
5 do. imperial  
100 bags green coffee  
150 kegs madder  
60 do. ground ginger  
80 do. raisins  
1200 lbs. bacon, well cured  
5 kegs salt petre

A quantity of fine and ground alum salt. At all times he has the first quality flour for family use on hand—with a number of other articles—all of which he will sell low on his former terms.

**FOR SALE.**

A likely, smart, MULATTO BOY,  
About 13 years of age.

APPLY TO THE

PRINTER.

Jan 22,

d.

**TO RENT,**

The three story Dwelling-House, Bake-House, Flour-Shed and Out-Houses, belonging to Thomas Crandell, deceased situate on Union-street, between King & Prince-streets—Also, a House, Stable and Out-House, together with the Lot adjoining, situate at the West End, For further particulars enquire of Anthony Rhodes.

January 12.

**A Brick House for Sale.**

THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. Mcholls, on the north side of Prince-street, between Fairfax and Water-streets, is offered for sale on a liberal credit. For particulars apply to

John C. Vowell.

ALSO, TO RENT,

The House lately occupied by Mrs. Fitzgerald, situate on Water-street, having every convenience to accommodate a genteel family. Immediate possession may be had.—Apply as above.

January 12.

6m

**Ten Thousand Dollars-worth OF GOODS FOR SALE.**

Will be sold, to the highest bidder, on MONDAY, the first day of next February, in the town of DUMFRIES, at the store-house formerly occupied by Mr. JAMES MUSCHETT, deceased:

About 10,000 dollars worth of GOODS tolerably well assorted. The said goods will be laid off and sold in parcels of from forty to one hundred dollars amount in each parcel.

A credit of nine months will be given on one half of the purchase and fifteen months on the balance, the purchaser to give bond (to carry interest from the date if not punctually paid) and approved security before the goods are removed.

The sale of said goods will continue from day to day until the whole are sold.  
ALL PERSONS indebted to the firms of JOHN M. MUSCHETT and Co. JAMES MUSCHETT, senior, and Co. and JOHN and CHARLES MUSCHETT and Co. are hereby notified and requested to come forward without delay and settle their respective accounts and pay off the same to the subscriber, who is fully authorized and empowered by JOHN M. MUSCHETT, the surviving partner in the aforesaid firms, to settle and receive all such debts; otherwise I shall be under the necessity of bringing suits against every person owing any thing to said firms immediately, who fails to comply with the foregoing request.

All those who have claims against said firms will please to forward them to me as soon as convenient.

John Linton,

Attorney in fact for JOHN M. MUSCHETT.

Dumfries,

Dec. 9, [11]

dtf.

**Twenty Dollars Reward.**

ELU ED from the town of Alexandria, on Christmas day,

**A Negro Man named Ben,**

Belonging to Mrs. Fendall;

AGED about 21 years, tall, straight and spare in his form, with hollow eyes, short nose, head long and projecting behind, full high forehead, a small scar on one of his legs, answered the left leg; he is somewhat timid, answers quickly when spoken to dan sometimes stammers a little, by trade a gardener, but he has been lately employed in Mr. Moore's sugar refinery in Alexandria, and it is probable can read and write. Had on and took with him a variety of clothing, which as well as his name, he will probably change. It is supposed he has taken the road to Baltimore. Ten Dollars will be given, if he is taken up in this neighborhood, or the above reward, if more than twenty miles from Alexandria.

Edmund I. Lee.

January 4.

**ALMANACS for 1808,**

Just published and for sale, by Cotton and Stewart.

**JOSEPH RIDDLE,**

Has received by the ship William and John, from Liverpool,

**FALL GOODS.**

October 24.

d

**FOR SALE,**

**A Negro Woman, a complete House Servant.**

Apply to

The Printer.

December 22.

d

**AUGUSTINE NEWTON,**

King-Street, nearly opposite to Morris Tavern,

HAS ON TAP,

Old Cognac BRANDY, Maderia and London Particular Teneriffe WINES,

Holland GIN,

Rye WHISKEY and

Barbadoes MOLASSES.

TOGETHER WITH

Brown, lump and loaf Sugars, by the barrel or smaller quantity; Young Hyson, Hyson and Imperial Teas; Coffee; Chocolate; Soap and Candles.

With a general assortment of

German, English and East-India GOODS.

All of which will be sold wholesale and retail, at very moderate prices for prompt pay. A constant supply of FLOUR for family use, and an elegant REGISTER-STOVE for sale.

January 11.

d.

**Just Received,**

Per the Schooner Jane, Captain Crocker, from Boston, and for sale by the subscriber,  
8 puncheons Jamaica Spirits  
6 barrels first-quality Cheese  
10 do. mens stout shoes  
100 sides Seal Leather of extra nice quality

30 boxes dry Cod-Fish.  
Said Schooner Jane returns to Boston. For freight or passage apply to

John G. Ladd.

December 31.

d

**JOSEPH MANDEVILLE,**

CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX-STREETS;

HAS RECEIVED,

6000 lb. Goshen Cheese 1st quality

1 ton assorted Patent-Shot,

30 half chests & boxes

Imperial,

Young Hyson, &

Hyson-skin,

5 pipes choice Cognac Brandy,

40 blis. Rye Whiskey,

15 cases old Medoc Claret, superior quality,

70 lb. Nutmegs,

50 dozen London Mustard,

5 casks London refined Salt-petre,

15 casks chewing Tobacco small twist,

30 boxes Soap,

25 do. mould and dipp'd Candles,

45 kegs yellow ground Ginger,

30 boxes Havanna Segars,

5 cwt. Zante Currants,

Raisins in boxes and casks,

Pearl and hulled Barley,

A small quantity basket salt.

Which with a very general assortment of Wines, Liquors and Groceries, he will sell low for cash, produce, or the usual credit.

Nov 16

**NOTICE.**

ALL persons indebted to John Horner and Son and Horner and Piles, are desired to pay all accounts due to the above firms, to Abel Janney as their agent, and his receipt shall be good against us; and he is hereby authorised to bring suits against all persons indebted to the above firms where necessary, and to collect the debts due us.

John Horner, sen.

John Horner, jun.

Lewis Piles.

January 7.

**ISAAC M'PHERSON**

HAS LATELY IMPORTED & NOW OFFERS FOR SALE,

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

**BOLTING CLOTHS.**

Of the Manufactory of the Old Three Kings, that are warranted good, are purchased with cash, and sold at a small profit.

ALSO, ON HAND,

A large quantity of BURR BLOCK, of good quality and a sufficient number of hands to execute any order for MILL-STONES at a short notice, No. 30, Fayette-street, Baltimore.

11th mo. 23.

2aw184

**WANTS FREIGHT,**

The Schooner

**CATHERINE,**

George Riley, Master,

AT HARTSHORNE'S WHARF,

Bound for

NEW-YORK;

Wants about 250 barrels on freight at 50 Cents per barrel.

Apply to

Mordecai Miller.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

1000 pair of Womens Morocco and

Leather Shoes.

Jan 23

dtf.

**PUBLIC SALE.**

On FRIDAY next will be sold at the Vendue Store.

All the Personal Estate of Alexander Lammond, dec'd,

Philip G. Marsteller.

Jan 26.

3:

**WANTED,**

A PENNY-POST, at the Post-Office, a sober, attentive man. Apply to the Post-Master.

January 25.

3t

**ISAAC ROEBINS & Co.**

HAVE LATELY RECEIVED

6 hds. Jamaica SPIRITS,

36 boxes SOAP,

20 bolts Russia, } DUCK.

10 do Ravens, }

5 hals chests Imperial TEA,

A very handsome assortment of Cotton

and Wool CARDS,

A few bags of Ohio HOPS.

All which are exposed to sale.  
Who also have on hand a handsome assortment of GROCERIES as usual.

Jan. 25.

dlw.

**MR. GENERIS**

Has the pleasure to inform his Friends and the Public

THAT he has commenced his Practising

Law, and will continue them as heretofore.

Mr. GENERIS begs the parents who have children to be instructed, will please to send them as soon as possible, so as to give them an opportunity of improving sufficiently, as he intends to have an Exhibition at the conclusion of his school for their amusement which will serve to create ambition.

November 12.

co

**Twenty dollars reward.**

RAN AWAY yesterday morning, a negro man named Charles Johnson, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, very black, has a small scar on one of his cheeks; his legs are small for a person of his size; had on and took with him a grey coating roundabout lined with flannel, and trousers of the same, a black coat & an old grey great-coat, with a variety of other clothing not recollected. Five Dollars will be given if taken in the county, or the above reward if out, and reasonable charges if bro't home.

**Lawrence Hooff, Sen.**

Masters of vessels and others are cautioned against harboring or carrying him off.  
December 26

co

**FOR SALE,**

Or to be RENTED for one or more years; THE whole of the REAL ESTATE belonging to Prossley Carr Lane, lying in and adjacent to the town of Centreville, in Fairfax county.

This property consists of the well known TAVERN now occupied by Mr. Adam Mitchell.

The STORE-HOUSE now in the occupancy of Mr. Daniel Harrington—and from eight hundred to a thousand acres of good FARMING LAND, at present in the possession of Mr. Carr W. Lane, and Mr. Walter Locker, which will be disposed of in separate tracts or entire.

It is presumed that any person disposed to buy or rent any of the above property will first view the same and judge for themselves—a further description is therefore unnecessary.

Mr. Lane would take a small proportion in Negroes.

Harrison Fitzhugh.

Fairfax County Oct. 23.

law

Printing in all its various branches handsomely executed at this office.



# CONGRESS.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, January 5.

### DEBATE.

On the resolution for requesting the president to cause an enquiry to be made into the conduct of general Wilkinson.

[CONTINUED.]

MR HOLLAND wished to be indulged with a very few remarks on this subject. It appeared to be completely admitted by gentlemen who have spoken on the subject, that this house had not the power to try the offence charged. But although this point was given up, they were asked to enable the president to try general Wilkinson—to procure testimony for the executive to enable him to convict that officer, and asked to send for persons and papers for that purpose. The gentleman last up had told them that this was the only way in which they could convict gen. W. that he knew of no other way, and was solicitous at all events to convict him. Mr. H. said it was honest in him to state his design so candidly. It appeared that the gentleman wished to enquire into the conduct of gen. W. that he thought it was high time to make an enquiry lest he should overwhelm the country and drive every thing before him, and the greatest reason for this and the greatest fault he found with his conduct, was in taking into custody Swartout and Bollman, colonel Burr and others, and not paying due regard to the constituted authorities of the country. If the gentleman's feelings were so exceedingly excited by this, Mr. H. did not participate in them. General Wilkinson had acknowledged that he had been and still was responsible to the civil authority.—Let those gentlemen whose individual rights had been injured apply to courts of justice, to the civil authority, and if gen. W. could not answer for his conduct, damages would be awarded against him. The law of the country was competent to punish every offence wherever the laws had been violated. Under this belief he thought it was not now necessary to take up this enquiry for his civil conduct. If he had acted improperly as a military officer, he was answerable to military courts or to the executive. And was it necessary to take this measure to enable a military court to examine into the conduct of gen. W. on this occasion? Why enquire into the business? Because the laws were not competent? Were there no laws which would operate on the case? It was not pretended to say that the testimony to be procured was to be a ground on which to fix a law. If it were, he should not object to it. Let us examine our laws, said he, and if they are not competent to punish offences such as that charged, let us amend them.

Gentlemen talked much of the strong evidence adduced to the house. Mr. H. had examined the evidence, and it was not of that kind entitled to credit, certainly not stronger evidence than that produced to the court of Richmond against the conspirators. And what had resulted from that testimony? Those persons charged with conspiracy had been discharged from the court, who had paid no respect to the evidence, and set at liberty the persons accused. If what had been read could be called evidence, it was, to say the best of it, very vague. A paper had been produced (he could not say what it contained, for it was not in his possession) said to be a translation of a Spanish letter. Had the person who certified it been sworn to be believed not; if not, the evidence it contained, if any, was neither valid or legal. How did it come into the house? How was it brought here? They knew not how it was procured or how it was brought forward.

With respect to the evidence of Power, it was not entitled to credit. He had certified one way, and he had certified the other: it was Power versus Power; by one certificate he had done away another.—The house were surely not prepared upon this testimony to enter into a measure of this kind—to ask the president of the U. States if indeed it were in their power, to do it, to make an enquiry. It would not be said that this testimony was of any force. True it was that a clamor had been raised throughout the union on the subject; and there was a time when Mr. H. himself thought that officer and the whole army were corrupted; that the conspiracy had proceeded farther than it had; but thank God! he had been convinced of his error. It was to be supposed that those concerned

in the conspiracy would endeavor to prosecute Wilkinson, and that those connected would endeavor to throw an odium upon him. Be that as it might, the house should not enquire, except they possessed authority to do it. Certainly this case was not similar to that quoted of an enquiry into the conduct of general St. Clair; for that was not grounded on any specific charge.

It certainly was a general principle that where a power did not exist to consummate a trial, to prosecute it to a final end, the power of prosecution did not exist at all; it therefore followed that the power of enquiring into this subject did not exist in this house. Was it then proper that they should neglect former cases, to form a precedent which would not be correct. Each department of the government should exercise its own functions; and the moment the house commenced an enquiry of this kind they travelled out of their course, and shewed that they had not that confidence which they ought to have in that department of government competent to try the case. Why then proceed in this business? Certainly whatever the intention may be, it would have an improper effect on the trial of that officer. The house sending a resolution to the proper department requesting it to try a certain officer, operated as the opinion of the legislature on his guilt. Could it be possible that a person thus treated could have a fair trial? He should doubt the justice of a trial conducted by persons thus directed; the proper authority should remain unbiased and unprejudiced by such an influence as the passage of this resolution would operate. He was in hopes that the honorable gentleman who brought forward this motion would have withdrawn it when he had cooled; and as the gentleman had stated that he had gained his object. [Mr. Randolph explained that his expressions had been, that one object was gained.] The gentleman then had obtained one object, probably the only object he intended; certainly the most valuable purpose he had in view.

Gentlemen who advocated this motion ought to shew to the house that they had power to proceed in this way; that the existing authority of this country was not competent to try this officer. But they had not shewn it; and they had certainly shewn a disposition to do it if they could. He considered such a measure as this calculated to injure the officer, and in whatever point he viewed it, as an improper measure. Had the gentleman from Virginia laid the evidence on the table, he would certainly have agreed to transmit these papers to the proper tribunal; which would have been sufficient notice of them, more perhaps than they deserved.

[Debate to be continued.]

### Continuation of Documents

ACCOMPANYING THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Natchez, June 17, 1796.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

I received your favor of the 12th instant, in which you give me a proof of your sincere friendship by opening your heart, without reserve, on the interesting subject of the treaty. Following the same sentiments that have dictated to you the confidence that you have in me, I shall unreservedly, and in the most confidential manner, give you my opinion on the same subject.

I have powerful reasons to believe that the part of the treaty concerning limits will never be accomplished, and for that reason so little has been said on what otherwise should be detailed concerning the subjects and citizens of both countries. The state of Georgia is as much displeased as you express yourself, and several petitions have been already presented in congress against the treaty.

In the time that the treaty was signed, the political affairs of Europe determined our court to do any thing to keep the U. States in a perfect neutrality, and thereby destroy a new plan that was forming to renew and continue a destructive war. The treaty with England had a different object. It was to attract the Americans to their interest in such a manner as to have still in her power to keep them dependent; the plan has fallen through, and the British will no longer deliver the posts. Our treaty that was made to counterbalance that, will suffer equal difficulties; for the circumstances being altered, so will be the conditions on every side. Spain made a treaty with the union; but if this union is dissolved, one of the contracting parties exists no longer, and the other is absolved from her engagements. It is more than probable that a separation of several states will take place, which will alter the political existence of a power that could influ-

ence on the balance of that of others; therefore Spain being deprived of that assistance that could arise from her connexion with the union, will alter her views. This is the political situation of things with regard to the treaty; besides that there are other insurmountable difficulties with respect to the Indians, which render impracticable the execution of the part concerning limits; therefore, even when no change should happen in the U. States, the treaty will be reduced to the navigation of this river.

Laying aside every obstacle and only guided by the same principles, that have affected you, I have already represented in the strongest and most energetic manner on the subject of real property; without a solution from court, it will be out of our power to fulfil the contents of the treaty. When I told you that your property should not suffer in this government, was founded on all these principles, and several others, that are not banished. I have constantly been a friend to the country; and on this critical moment will not neglect its interest. Be sure, and assure all your neighbors, that I will do the needful, and that my exertions at all times shall be in proportion to the exigency.

With regard to the debts of this government, will continue to be paid in the manner prescribed; however, I shall act in such a manner, as to have them cleared much sooner than what is expected. Every individual of this government is just now attending their crops of cotton that promise very advantageously; therefore, in this critical moment they must not be disturbed or they will suffer essentially. I am waiting anxiously for Mr. Dunbar to regulate several things, in which he has had and is to have an interference. I really believe that the baron has him employed.

I do not know for certain when the baron is to go to the Havana, nor do I believe that he knows it. The first packet may perhaps throw some light on this subject. The return of our court to Madrid will be productive of some very great change in the administration of our affairs; therefore I wait that moment with impatience.

Nothing can affect the mortgage you have on July's property; he has not yet appeared but Mr. Ree acts for him. I remain with the most sincere friendship,

My dear friend,  
Your most obedient,  
(Signed)

Manuel Gayosa de Lemos.

Reserve this letter.

P. S. In the other letter I express the reason of my new regulation, &c.  
DANIEL CLARKE, Esq.  
[To be continued.]

From the National Intelligencer of Monday

### CASE OF JOHN SMITH.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20.

After the examination of Mr. Tiffin, the following report of the select committee was taken into consideration:

Mr. Anderson from the committee to whom were referred certain resolutions, which were offered to the consideration of the senate, in the case of John Smith senator from the state of Ohio, reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That on the first day of March next, the senate will receive such testimony as John Smith, senator from the state of Ohio, may then adduce in his defence, and that the senate will then proceed to the final consideration of the report of the committee appointed on the 27th of November last, to enquire into his conduct as an alleged associate of Aaron Burr, provided in case Mr. Smith shall adduce evidence to discredit any witness whose testimony has been made use of against him; that he shall make it appear to the Senate that reasonable notice had been given to the witnesses so intended to be discredited, of the time and place appointed for the taking of such evidence, and that he was served with a copy of this resolution.

Mr. Robinson moved to strike out the first day of March, for the purpose of inserting "on Monday the twenty-fifth inst."

Mr. Anderson suggested the propriety of dividing the question, and observed that it had been stated by Mr. Smith that it would be the beginning of next February before he could have the assistance of counsel in the room of Mr. Martin.

Mr. Robinson acquiesced in dividing the question.

Mr. Bayard said he understood it was the object of the motion to preclude Mr. Smith from the opportunity of adducing additional evidence. The committee to whom the different resolutions were referred

in the report made by them was the principle that it was correct to be gator for the senate to hear any evidence. Mr. Smith could bring from the state of Ohio, the scene of the offences alleged against him. The first of March had been fixed on as the result of a calculation which allowed two weeks to travel to Cincinnati, two weeks to collect evidence and 2 weeks to return.

It would be impossible in a less period of time to accomplish this object, therefore the amendment were adopted. It must be on the principle of denying Mr. Smith the opportunity of obtaining this evidence. To deny him such an opportunity Mr. B. should view as equivalent to an absolute denial to hear him. For what said he is a hearing? Not the vain words of counsel unsupported by evidence. Mr. Smith is charged by the allegation of certain facts. If then he is not heard in his defence through the medium of facts he is substantially not heard at all. I will put the case, that under present circumstances grounds of suspicion exist that render him unworthy of a seat in this body. But he often has every man conversant with criminal justice up to the hearing of exparte evidence decided one way, and afterwards on hearing both sides decided otherwise. I will ask gentlemen, what they would say of the judge or jury who on hearing one side, should declare that the case was so plain that it would be only waste of time to hear the other? Is this procedure sanctioned by any court in this country or any part of the world? It is a mockery of justice to say to an individual, we will hear you, and yet preclude him from all possible means by which he can be fairly tried. Mr. Smith says he can adduce proof to shew the existence of a conspiracy to destroy his character; unless therefore you allow him a reasonable time you pre-judicate his case. You refuse him the means of a defence.

Further the committee viewed this not merely as a decision on the personal application of Mr. Smith, but as establishing an important precedent that would not be confined to this individual case. Let it also be observed that the charges in this case are generally founded on conversations, charges, which even if unfounded, are from their peculiar nature the most difficult to be repelled. Shall we, under all these circumstances, say we will hear Mr. S. and yet not listen to his defence? If we will not allow him a reasonable time, we may as well decide on his case at once, for to allow him counsel, without giving him materials for a defence, will be a burthen instead of a benefit.

Mr. Franklin spoke against the amendment, but in so low a voice that we are scarcely able to give his leading ideas. He read the provision of the constitution that authorizes the expulsion of a member, and then observed that a member might be expelled on various grounds; some of which, such as disorderly behavior, might occur under the eye of the Senate, in which case it would be unnecessary to go abroad for testimony; but that the charges in this case were not of this nature. They had been preferred on testimony received from a distance; and all that Mr. Smith asked was the indulgence in the same right of going abroad for evidence to confront that brought against him. And if, as he alleged, he could defend himself by that testimony, Mr. F. was of opinion that the first of March allowed him no more time than was reasonable.

Mr. Adams said he should not have seen had not the gentleman from Delaware stated the motives of the committee in allowing Mr. Smith until the first of March to adduce additional testimony, and had he not stated that the committee considered this as not only correct in itself, but obligatory upon the senate. I said Mr. A. as a member of that committee, that it was not obligatory, though I assented to the resolution. I thought, and still think it a measure resting with the discretion of the senate to adopt or refuse. Nor do I think if this resolution shall not be adopted, that such refusal could be considered as refusing a hearing. Notwithstanding, however, this opinion, I gave it my assent, although circumstances have since occurred which render delay less necessary, I am still in favor of it.

[Mr. Adams here specified some of the prominent points of col James Taylor's testimony before the senate, as highly corroborative of his previous testimony before the committee. And as to the evidence of Peter Taylor, Mr. A. said it was strongly supported by a late article in the Richmond Enquirer, which he read.]

Mr. Adams observed that, under these circumstances, the probability that Mr. Smith would be able to discredit the

witness who had testified a very much weakened. He said that the importance of Glover's testimony was weakened by the evidence at the bar of the senate. Mr. Smith's affidavit was charges against him had confederacy between Nimmo and Glover. Whatever the testimony Glover was, it appeared, traced to the executioner, while, by the Taylor it appeared that he had grounds of suspicion from Nimmo and Glover previously.

Mr. Adams concluded that, notwithstanding these instances, he was not disposed to indulge in a desire by A. because he believed he would without it, or that he had been allowed ample time, or that it was obligatory to allow further time, was willing to allow him a consistent with a shadow of the question was then and says an striking one March," as follows.

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Bayard, Condit, Crawford, Gaillard, Giles, Goodrich, Hillhouse, Howland, Kitchell, Mitchell, Pickering, Pope, (Mr) Smith, (N. York) Sumpster, Thurston, Turner, Moore, Parker, Robinson, &c.

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Bayard, Condit, Crawford, Gaillard, Giles, Goodrich, Hillhouse, Howland, Kitchell, Mitchell, Pickering, Pope, (Mr) Smith, (New York) Sumpster, Thurston, Turner, Moore, Parker, Robinson, &c.

The yeas and nays were the original resolution, as follows.

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Bayard, Condit, Crawford, Gaillard, Giles, Goodrich, Hillhouse, Howland, Kitchell, Mitchell, Pickering, Pope, (Mr) Smith, (New York) Sumpster, Thurston, Turner, Moore, Parker, Robinson, &c.

On motion of Mr. Adams That the secretary of the state be and he is directed to be obtained from the file Court for the Virginia document copy of the papers under the Quaker, and a file of the year 1807.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan.

Yesterday evening the state adjourned after having Captain Mun, of the ship arrived off this city on Tuesday from Batavia; previous than port intelligence had been of the capture of the Cape of the French.—In lat. 27, long. 17, the ship Little John, from Mauritius, who had been boarded the Cape bound to Nantucket, who also informed of the war and East-Indiamen were same time.

Admiral Hartsink, and several others, have arrived in the

Alexandria Daily

WEDNESDAY, JAN.

The Committee of the Poor, as a donation.

Mr. SNOWDEN.

It would appear that some people of Alexandria have seized with a mania for writing good earnest to have set at doing away the imputation of labor under, viz. "That of this town, I could freely mean, men, and conclude worthy attempt. But if the convey to the world the days are worse here, than children do not act like children that our town is uncommonly leave to put in my hut the conclusion, and assure as good an opportunity of with the circumstances as in this place a number of nations are sedentary, and absolutely necessary to their being in consequence of the during six days of the week, take the air and a moderate rise on the seventh.



by them... correct... to hear... the state... of March... evidence... 2 weeks... this object... were adopted... principle of... of obtaining... deny him... as equivalent... to hear him... For what... Not the vain... by evidence... the allegation... is not heard... edict of facts... d at all... I will present... exist that render... this body... But how... conversant with... of expatriate... way, and afterwards... decided otherwise... what they would... who on hearing... are that the case... be only waste... Is this procedure... in the country... It is a mockery... individual, we will... elude him from... ch he can be fairly... ys he can adduce... tence of a conspiracy... nable time you pre... You refuse him the... tee viewed this not... in the personal appli... ut as establishing... at would not be con... case. Let it also... charges in this case... on conversation... unfounded, are from... the most difficult... , under all these cir... ill hear Mr. S. and... tence? If we will... nable time, we may... case at once, for... about giving him... will be a burthen... e against the amend... a voice that we are... is leading ideas... the constitution... ion of a member... at a member might... a grounds; some... ly behavior, might... of the Senate, in... be unnecessary to go... but that the charges... f this nature. They... testimony received... all that Mr. Smith... nce in the same right... vidence to confront... him. And if, as he... fed himself by this... of opinion that the... him no more time... should not have... man from Delaware... the committee in ab... il the first of March... testimony, and had... committee consider... correct in itself, but... eate. I, said Mr. S... hat committee, th... gh I assented to the... and still think it... the discretion of the... se. Nor do I think... not be adopted, th... considered as relat... obating, however... it my assent, and... have since occur... ay less necessary... pecified some of... col James Tayl... nate, as highly co... vious testimony... And as to the en... Mr. A. said it w... a late article in... which he read... ed that, under the... probability that... to discredit the...

... who had testified against him, was very much weakened. He might go on, and say that the importance of discrediting Glover's testimony was also very much weakened by the evidence of col. Taylor at the bar of the senate; for the gist of Mr. Smith's affidavit was to shew that the charges against him had arisen from a confederacy between Nimmo and Glover. Whatever the testimony of Nimmo and Glover was, it appeared, that it was not transferred to the executive until December, 1846, while, by the evidence of col. Taylor it appeared, that he had communicated grounds of suspicion totally separate from Nimmo and Glover six weeks previously.

Mr. Adams concluded by observing that, notwithstanding these strong circumstances, he was not disposed to refuse the indulgence desired by Mr. Smith; not because he believed he would not be heard without it, or that he had not already been allowed ample time to collect testimony, or that it was obligatory on the senate to allow further time; but because he was willing to allow him every indulgence consistent with a shadow of reason.

The question was then taken by yeas and nays on striking out "the 1st of March," as follows.

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Condit, Gilman, Kitchell, Maylay, Mathewson, Moore, Parker, Robinson, and Smith, Ten.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Bayard, Crawford, Franklin, Gaillard, Giles, Goodrich, Gregg, Hillhouse, Howland, Milledge, Mitchell, Pickering, Pope, Reed, Smith, (Md) Smith, (N. York) Sumpter, Thurston, Turner and White—21.

The yeas and nays were then taken on the original resolution, and are as follows.

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Anderson, Bayard, Condit, Crawford, Franklin, Gaillard, Giles, Goodrich, Gregg, Hillhouse, Howland, Kitchell, Milledge, Mitchell, Pickering, Pope, Reed, Smith, (Md) Smith, (New York) Smith, (Ten) Sumpter, Thurston, Turner and White—25.

On motion of Mr. Adams, ordered, That the secretary of the Senate cause to be obtained from the files of the Circuit Court for the Virginia district, a certified copy of the papers under the signature of the Querist, and a file of the *Esquire* for the year 1807.

ANNAPOLIS, January 21.

Yesterday evening the legislature of this state adjourned after having passed 170 laws.

Captain Mun, of the ship *Chesapeake*, arrived off this city on Tuesday last, in 112 days from Batavia; previous to his leaving that port intelligence had been received there of the capture of the Cape of Good Hope by the French. In Jan. 27, long. 69, spoke the brig *Little John*, from Martinique bound to Boston, who had been boarded by a ship from the Cape bound to Nantucket, then out 100 days, who also informed of the above event, with the addition that several British ships of war and East-Indiamen were captured at the same time.

Admiral Hartsink, and several other passengers, have arrived in the *Chesapeake*.

**Alexandria Daily Advertiser.**

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27.

The Committee of the Poor acknowledge the receipt of 10 dollars, from a Friend to the Poor, as a donation.

MR. SNOWDEN.

IT would appear that some of the good people of Alexandria have recently been seized with a mania for writing, and seem in good earnest to have set about the work of doing away the imputation that we have long labored under, viz. "That our soil is particularly unfavorable to the growth of science." If this is really the cause of those elegant effusions which I have read in the *Advertiser*, in the form of philippics against the little boys of this town, I could freely forgive those well-meaning men, and conclude it was a praiseworthy attempt. But if they really wish to convey to the world the idea (which some have thought to be the case) that the little boys are worse here than elsewhere, or that children do not act like children every where, that our town is uncommonly irreligious, I beg leave to put in my humble veto against the conclusion, and assure all who have not as good an opportunity of being acquainted with the circumstances as myself, that there is in this place a number of youth whose avocations are sedentary, and that it is supposed absolutely necessary to their health and well-being, in consequence of their confinement during six days of the week, that they should take the air and a moderate degree of exercise on the seventh.

AMPHIARAUS.

The Senate of Virginia has rejected, by 13 votes to 6, the proposed amendment to the constitution of the U. S. concerning the federal judiciary.

The bill for establishing a superior court of law in each county in this commonwealth passed the house of delegates on the 22d inst. by the large majority of 120 to 54. It is expected that this bill will also pass the senate. (Rich. pap.)

It was reported yesterday (says the New York Gazette of Thursday) that the dispatches from the French minister here to Bonaparte, which were intercepted in an American vessel by a cruiser, and laid before the British government, were afterwards submitted to the inspection of Mr. Munroe, before his departure from England. These dispatches are said to criminate gen. Moreau; and on Mr. Munroe's communicating their contents to the president, orders were given to arrest the general, if he could be taken within the U. States.

We understand, that 18 of the unfortunate young men belonging to Miranda's enterprise, and who were captured by the Spaniards, lately made their escape from the prison at Carthagen. Of this number 15 were unhappily retaken. The remaining three, we are informed, have fortunately reached the U. S. in good health. (Phil. pap.)

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam dated Dec. 2.

"By London letters of the 21st Nov. accounts are in town of a meeting that was held by the merchants there, to obtain an explanation of the late orders of the British council of the 11th. At this meeting assurances were given by authority, that American vessels having cleared before the 21st Jan. will be considered by the British government as not having had notice of the decree; that those cleared out after that day and before the 10th of Feb. will be subject to the decision of parliament, and after that the decree will be in full force. Thus you will perceive there are nearly 2 months time allowed in which we may expect American vessels, even should not the British government think it advisable to give still further indulgence. Unless indeed the first decree of the 11th should provoke a retaliating one from Napoleon, who very probably will not attend to these modifications and exceptions. However, let us be satisfied with the present favorable turn of affairs."

Advices from Port au Prince, dated Dec. 8, received at Nassau, N. P. state, "that great confusion existed in the south quarter of St. Domingo; several of the blacks in the vicinity of Jeremie had revolted against the government of Petion and a gen. Magloire who formerly commanded at Jacmel, had rebelled. He gained a regiment over to his plan, but being taken with twenty of his followers his views were frustrated; he poisoned himself and the rest were to be shot. Coffee very scarce and dear at all the ports and will be so until the new crop come in—The markets are said to be overstocked with all kinds of European commodities."

FOREIGN SUMMARY.—Vienna accounts of October 21st, state, that the Russians had abandoned Wallachia, but not Moldavia, which was to have been given up by the late treaty with Turkey.

The Grand Vizier has retired to winter quarters in and about Adrianople. Peterburgh accounts say, that general Meyendorff, the successor of general Michelson in the army against the Turks, has been displaced, and his command given to prince Proskovskiy. Notice was given at Elsinour, October 27, that the English were to be treated as enemies both by sea and land. Fourteen or fifteen sail of English vessels, under convoy of a cutter, were taken by the Danes, on entering the Sound: to prevent a landing for retaking these ships, the Danes have posted two cannon on the bridge. A Russian minister is said to have arrived at Helsingburgh, for the purpose of entering into negotiations with Sweden. The Danish flotilla lately at Fredericksvan has gone into Fredericksstadt, on the Swedish frontier to remain during the winter. By accounts from Constantinople of Sept. 25, the Turkish capital seems to be doomed to civil commotion: the new grand seignor has been insulted and attacked in the streets of Tophano by the Janizaries, which was repulsed with vigor, by his retinue. He appears to be a man of resolution and determined perseverance in his measures. The Turks expect to be put in possession again of Oczakow. The Prussian charge d'affaires at Constantinople, has demanded his passports in consequence of the refusal of the Porte to suffer Baron von Pilsach to return to his post in that city. Prince Szasso was beheaded at Constantinople, in consequence of a supposed criminal correspondence with the British commander off the Dardanelles. French prisoners to the number of some hundreds, warmly clad, passed through Posen, on their return to France. Six English vessels, under convoy of the *Forrester* sloop of war, have been taken by the Danes in consequence of their too near approach to the castle of Cronenberg, and two more captured in attempting to pass by Copenhagen, by some Danish armed boats.

The English have been very unfortunate in getting home their Danish prizes. The *Nepere*, 84, has got ashore on a sand bank near the island of Wier, where it is expected she will be lost.

On the nights of the 9th and 10th of Nov. the fleet with the Danish ships encountered a very severe storm, in which between 2 and 3000 troops and a great number of horses perished—a part of the convoy has arrived at Yarmouth—upwards of 40 transports are still missing. The Danish gen. Ewald is posted in Zealand, with 3000 troops for its defence. The English fleet in passing Elsinour fired a salute which the king of Sweden is said to have ordered not to be returned, in consequence of the Danish prizes being among them.

Extract of a letter from Spain, Dated, November 18th.

"Political affairs seem more and more perplexing daily. The reigning family of Portugal are to be annihilated, and that country annexed to this, and no doubt some other compensation taken from this.

"Some private disturbances in the royal family here have occasioned two extraordinary publications of the government, of which I enclose you the copies. The fact is, that the prince of Asturias and the prince of Peace are sworn enemies, and of course one or the other must fall. With these unfortunate differences the whole country is kept in a state of suspense and alarm, which, however ridiculous it may appear to foreigners, gives a temporary suspension to every kind of business, and occasions the demands from the interior to be very limited."

At the court at the queen's palace, the 11th November, 1807.

PRESENT,

The king's most excellent majesty in council.

Whereas, articles of the growth and manufacture of foreign countries cannot, by law be imported into this country, except in British ships, or in ships belonging to the countries of which such articles are the growth and manufacture, without an order in Council, specially authorising the same.

His majesty, taking into consideration the order of the day's date, respecting the trade to be carried on to and from the enemy, and deeming it expedient that any vessel belonging to any country in alliance, or at amity with his majesty, may be permitted to import into this country articles of the produce or manufacture of countries at war with his majesty:

His majesty, by and with the advice of his privy council, is hereby pleased to order and it is hereby ordered, That all goods, wares and merchandize, specified and included in the Schedule of an act passed the 43d year of his present majesty's reign, entitled an act to repeal the duties of customs, payable in Great Britain and to grant other duties in lieu thereof, may be imported from any port or place, belonging to any state not at amity with his majesty, in ships belonging to any state at amity with his majesty, subject to the payment of such duties, and liable to such drawbacks as are now established by law upon the importation of the said goods, wares or merchandize, in ships navigated according to law, and with respect to such of the said goods as are authorised to be ware-housed under the provisions of an act passed the 43d year of his present majesty's reign, entitled, an act for permitting certain goods imported into Great Britain, to be secured in warehouses without payment of duty, subject to all the regulations of the said last mentioned act, and with respect to all articles, which are prohibited by law from being imported into this country, it is ordered that the same shall be reported for exportation to any country in amity or alliance with his majesty.

And his majesty is further pleased by, and with the advice of his privy council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that all vessels which shall arrive at any port of the United Kingdom, or at the port of Gibraltar or Malta, in consequence of having been warned pursuant to the aforesaid order, or in consequence of receiving information in any other manner, of the said order, subsequent to their having taken on board any part of their cargoes, whether previous or subsequent to their sailing, shall be permitted to report their cargoes for exportation, and shall be allowed to proceed upon their voyage, to their original ports of destination (if not apprized before the issuing of the said order) or to any port at amity with his majesty, upon reviewing a certificate from the collector or comptroller of the customs at the port which they shall so enter, which certificate the said collectors and comptrollers are hereby authorised and requested to give; setting forth that such vessels came in to such port in consequence of being so warned, or of receiving such information as aforesaid, and that they were permitted to sail from such port under the regulations which his majesty has been pleased to establish in respect to such vessels; but, in case any vessel so arriving shall prefer to import her cargo, then such vessel shall be allowed to enter and export the same upon such terms and conditions as the cargo might have been imported upon according to law, in case the said vessel had sailed after having received notice of the said order, and in conformity thereto.

And it is further ordained, that all vessels which shall arrive at any port or place of the United Kingdom, or Gibraltar, or Malta, in conformity or obedience to the said order, shall be allowed in respect to all which may be on board the same, except sugar, coffee, wine, brandy, snuff and tobacco, to clear out to any port whatever, to be specified in such clearance, and with respect to the last mentioned articles, to export the same to such ports, and under such conditions and regulations only, as his majesty, by any licence to be granted for that purpose may direct.

And the right honorable the lords of commissioners of his majesty's treasury, his majesty's principal secretaries of state, the lords commissioners of the admiralty, and the judges of the high court of admiralty and courts of vice admiralty, are to take the necessary measures herein, as to them shall respectively appertain.

W. FAWKNER.

HUMOROUS.—A wit observed a day or two since, that by reading the word embargo backwards, it would make *O grab me!* It is thought that a great number will feel the influence of its grab!!

ORIGINAL EPITAPH, Lately discovered upon a Grave-Stone in a Country Church-Yard.

Beneath these stones  
Rest the dry bones  
Of Thomas Jones—  
Friends make your moans,  
But vain are moans,  
Or tears or groans,  
To raise the stones  
Where rest the bones  
Of poor Tom Jones!

PALMER'S PACKET will sail for Norfolk on Thursday next, wind and weather permitting.

January 26.

The Proprietor of the *Alexandria Daily Advertiser*, will dispose of the Establishment on moderate terms—there are now nearly six hundred Subscribers and the List increasing.—To a Person of Industry and Talents for conducting a Newspaper, this would be a desirable Situation. Circumstances beyond his Controul render it necessary to make Sale, it will therefore be sold a great Bargain if application be made soon.

FIFTY HOGSHEADS  
Choice Jamaica Spirits,  
FOR SALE BY  
Catlett and Fisk.  
January 11.

APPEALS.

In Common Council, 16th Jan. 1808.

ORDERED,  
THAT the Council will sit as a Court of Appeals, on Saturday, the 30th instant, at the Council-Chamber, from the hour of 10 to 2 o'clock, where all persons having appeals to make on their assessment will attend, or otherwise be excluded from a hearing.

Test. JAMES M. MREA, c. c.  
January 18. dt30th Jan

Notice is hereby given  
To the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria, THAT a dividend of three and a half per cent. on the capital stock of said bank, for the half year ending this day, is declared, and will be ready to be paid to them, or their representatives, on Thursday next the seventh instant.

By order of the President and Directors,  
Gurden Chapin, Cashier.  
January 4. [5] 31st Jan



## THE SUBSCRIBERS

Being desirous of bringing the affairs of the late firm of THOMPSON and VEITCH, to a final close, OFFER FOR SALE the following:

### REAL PROPERTY, viz.

THREE comfortable Dwelling Houses, with elegant stores, on the south side of King, between Fairfax and Royal streets, lots extending back 175 feet; at present occupied by Joseph Janney, James Russell, and James R. Kiddle and Co. The situation is considered to be amongst the best for business in Alexandria.

A dwelling house and lot on the north side of King-street, near the corner of King and Pitt-streets, occupied by Samuel Snowden.

A lot, fronting 56 feet on Pitt-street, extending back 119 feet, and bounded on the south by an alley, on which is a shed occupied by M. Dorsey, coach-maker.

A brick dwelling house on Prince-street, between Fairfax and Royal-streets, occupied by William Lovering.

Also, the vacant lots adjoining, on each side of said house. Their situation for business equal to any unimproved property in town.

That large commodious and brick tavern, in George-Town, with all the buildings and improvements attached thereto, situated on the main street leading from the public ferry; occupied by Joseph Semmes.

Three handsome three story brick dwelling houses, with brick stables and carriage houses, being part of the six buildings, situated on Pennsylvania avenue, in the city of Washington.

A handsome, commodious, and well finished brick dwelling house, in Charlestown, Jefferson county, late the property of Van Rutherford, with a large garden and the corner storehouse on same lot, situate near the centre of the main street.

Also, a tan-yard with sundry improvements, a comfortable dwelling house and lot adjoining, very handsomely situated, &c. Late the property of George Hite.

Also, a two story house and lot on the main street, at present occupied by Charles Foulk.

And a vacant lot on the main street, in a central situation for business.

For particular information respecting the above property in Charles-Town, application may be made to William Tate, Esq. of that place, or to Henry St. George Tucker, Esq. of Winchester.

A tract of land in Loudoun county, containing 400 acres, situate near the Gum Spring late the property of J. Spencer. On this tract there are two settlements and about 60 acres in cultivation, the rest of the land well timbered; the new turnpike road will pass thro' a part of this tract. Captain Charles Lewis living near the Gum-Spring, will shew this to any person desirous of viewing it.

One other tract of 196 acres, in Frederick county, about four miles from Winchester and near the lands belonging to Judge Holmes. For particulars apply to Henry St. George Tucker, Esq.

One other tract of 400 acres, in Hampshire county, on a branch of Fairley's Run, near the town of Frankfort, formerly owned by Daniel Jones.

One other tract of 500 acres, in Randolph county, being part of an old military survey, on the south side of Glad Creek, considered to be of excellent quality. This tract is situated in a thickly settled part of that country, and contiguous to the main road leading from Randolph to the horse-shoe-bottom, on Cheat-river.

One other tract, named Fertility, of 263 acres, in Westmoreland county, state of Pennsylvania; situated on the Monongahela river, and binding thereon for 3-4 of a mile, about one quarter of a mile below Casner's ferry, and 4 miles above Purkinson's ferry. A large proportion is rich bottom land, with a valuable orchard of sugar trees and about 60 acres in cultivation. The main road from Union-Town to Pittsburg passes close by this land.

Any part of the above described property we are disposed to sell at reasonable rates, on the following terms, viz. One fifth in hand, and the residue in three or four equal annual payments, the purchaser giving bonds with security on the premises.

JONAH THOMPSON,  
RICHARD VEITCH.

### A French and English Gazette.

To Amateurs of the French Language.

WE are authorised to announce to the Public, and more especially to the American Ladies and Gentlemen, (for whom this new establishment is adapted) that *L'Oracle*, a French and English Gazette, printed three times a week, in Charleston, South Carolina, will be published daily on the first of January, 1808, in the city of New-York.

A book of subscription is opened at this Office and at Mr. Gadsby's Coffee-House.

Subscribers pay Nine Dollars per annum, and only Eight Dollars, if paid in advance.

The establishment will prove very beneficial both to Amateurs and Pupils of the French or English languages.

The Editor and Proprietor is Mr. Negrin, who is on his way from here to New-York, forwarding his correspondence.

## NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore carried on under the firm of William Hatton & Co. has this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to the concern (as well the late firm of Cook and Co.) are requested to make payment as soon as possible to James Russell, who is authorised to settle the affairs of the partnership, and by whom the business will in future be conducted.

William Hatton,  
James Russell.

January 22.

3d 1w & 13w

### TWO OR THREE HANDS

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, THAT are well acquainted with the cut nail business: those that can come well recommended will be preferred: liberal wages will be given by the subscribers, living at the nail factory, on the turnpike road to Little river, near Middleburg, Loudoun county, Virginia.

Gibson & Vernon.

January 14

law 3w

### SCHOOL.

A SCHOOL will be opened in WATER-STREET ACADEMY, on Monday next, by Arad Thompson, in which will be taught Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Mathematics, the Latin and Greek Languages, Geography, &c.

Terms of Instruction—Reading, Writing, English Grammar and Arithmetic, \$5—Latin, Greek, and the higher branches, \$7 50 per quarter.

December 28.

dat law

### TO RENT.

THE subscriber offers to rent for one or more years, adjoining the place whereon he now lives, a Blacksmith's shop, with a complete set of Tools, a Dwelling-House in comfortable condition, calculated for a family, together with between three and four acres of very rich land.—From several years experience, I can with truth declare, that there can be no better stand for a blacksmith than the one now offered to let.

Thomas B. Moreland.

Maryland, Broad-Creek, }  
December 9.—[15.] } law 1w  
N. B. If I don't rent the fine stand, I will give good wages to a young man, or a man with a family. T. B. M.

### Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore carried on in this place, under the firm of Roberts & Griffith, ceased by its own limitation on the 31st ult. As it is necessary to close the business of the concern with all convenient dispatch, all persons indebted to them are requested to make speedy payment to John Roberts, who is authorised to settle the affairs of the partnership, and by whom the business will in future be conducted.

John Roberts,  
Samuel G. Griffith.

January 4.

ed 1w & law 4w

### JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,

Loaf and Lump ditto,

Gunpowder,

Imperial,

Hyson,

Young Hyson,

Hyson-Skin, and

Souchong

Best green Coffee,

Chocolate, of a superior quality

Madeira,

Bisullos,

Sherry,

Lisbon,

Teneriffe,

Malaga, and

Genuine old Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,

Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,

Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincent, and New

England Rum,

Holland Gin,

Irish and country Whisky,

Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,

Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento,

Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground

Ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley,

rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and

spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flint and

indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimstone,

spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best en-

glish and country made gunpowder, segars

and smoking tobacco, very best chewing to-

bacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's stuff, Hunter's pipes

in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior

quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper

demijohns, &c. &c. with generally every ar-

ticle in his line—the whole of which have been

selected with care, and will be disposed of on

the very lowest terms

## Valuable Property for Sale.

TO BE SOLD, in four distinct lots or together, four acres of LAND, containing from one and a quarter acre to two acres each, most eligibly situated without the territory of Columbia, extending in a right line from Gibbon-street to Great-Hunting-Creek, intersecting Jefferson, Franklin, and Green-street, and bounding east and west on Fayette and Payne-streets.

A plan of the ground and further particulars may be obtained by application to

James Patton.

June 22.

2aw 1w

Philadelphia Grand Lottery.  
HIGHEST PRIZE  
TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.  
Authorized by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the encouragement of USEFUL ARTS.

### CASH PRIZE.

1 Prize of 10,000 Dollars	10,000
2 do. of 5,000	10,000
5 do. of 1,000	5,000
10 do. of 500	5,000
10 do. of 200	2,000
40 do. of 100	4,000
100 do. of 50	5,000
200 do. of 20	4,000
500 do. of 10	5,000
1,000 do. To consist of machines for opening off-east worsted and open wro't woollen clothing into wool, valued at one hundred dollars each, (patent right included)	100,000
1,000 do. To consist of rights for manufacturing ornamental mouldings for dwelling houses and shipping, valued at fifty dollars each,	50,000

Subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent. dollars 200,000  
The most valuable cash Prizes, from 2008 and upwards to be determined as follows:

First drawn number on the first ten days drawing, each	200
First drawn Number on the succeeding ten days, each	300
First drawn Number on the succeeding five days, each	1,000
First drawn Number on the succeeding two days, each	3,000
First drawn number on the last days drawing	10,000

This Lottery will positively commence drawing on the 23d day of February next, & will be completed in 28 days at intervals, under the superintendence of Gentlemen appointed by the Governor, to whom approved security has been given for the faithful drawing of the Lottery agreeably to the Scheme. The numbering for the wheels has so far progressed, under the direction of Mr. James Oellers, as to justify fixing the day of drawing. The cash prizes will be paid at the bank in 30 days after the conclusion of the drawing, and the Machines and Composition rights delivered to order, on payment of the deduction as above. All prizes must be demanded in one year after the drawing, or they will be considered as forfeited after that time.

### TICKETS at one Dollar and fifty Cents to be had of

JAMES OELLERS,  
No. 1 South Third-street.  
LEONARD KEEHMLE,  
No. 79, North Third-street.  
THOMAS PETERS,  
No. 22, North Second-street.  
THOMAS BEDWELL,  
No. 173, North Third-street.  
SILAS WILSON,  
No. 341, North Front-street.  
JOHN SHAW,  
No. 232, North Second-street.  
CHARLES BITTERS,  
No. 11 North Third-street.  
ISAAC CARPENTER,  
No. 245, South Second-street.  
DANIEL MILLER,  
No. 427, North Second-street.  
And at the office of the Aurora, and Freeman's Journal.

The Price of Tickets will advance as the drawing progresses.

Note the purchaser or holder of every ticket, will be entitled to a valuable Patent right for manufacturing Sago, Starch, and Hair-Powder from Potatoes, by a process entirely new, besides a chance of the many valuable cash prizes.

65 Tickets to be had at Mr. ROBERT GRAY'S Book-Store, in Alexandria; who will be furnished with a regular and correct list of every day's drawing.

January 7.

cont 5th Feb.

## GREAT BARGAIN.

INTENDING to remove to the state of Tennessee as soon as possible, I wish to dispose of the following valuable and increasing property upon low terms, which property I inherited from my ancestors, who have held a legal title to the same for upwards of one hundred years.

One tract well known by the name of ABINGDON, being on the Potomac river between Alexandria and George Town, and nearly opposite the city of Washington, beautifully situated, containing about 1000 acres, now leased to the Mr. Wises for three hundred and sixty dollars per annum with other stipulations contained in the lease.

One other tract contiguous to the first, leased to William Fraser for forty years per annum, containing about six acres.

One other tract containing ten acres of bottom land, adjoining the Four-Mile tract.

One other tract contiguous to the Abingdon estate, and within two and a half miles of George-Town, containing 723 acres. The greatest part of this land is heavily covered with red and white Oak.

Three thousand acres on the Scioto River, in the state of Ohio.

This tract descended to me from my mother George D. Alexander, being one moiety of the land he was entitled to for his military services during the revolutionary war. All the title papers with the wills under which I am entitled to the above property, are in the hands of BALDWIN DAVIS, Esq. to whom application will please to be made for terms. He being legally authorised to contract and dispose of all the above valuable property, for which good and satisfactory titles will be given.

Walter S. Alexander.

August 13.

Joseph Mandeville,  
Corner of KING and FAIRFAX-STREETS,  
ALEXANDRIA:  
HAS FOR SALE,  
An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.  
Consisting of

MADEIRA  
Port  
Sherry  
Lisbon  
Malaga  
Teneriffe & Corsica

### WINES.

Old St. Estephe Medoc Jaret, in cases one dozen

A few dozen fine old frontinac  
Ditto do. best wine bitters  
Jamaica and West-India rum  
New-England do.  
Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy  
Holland and country gin  
Schiedam gin in cases  
Irish whiskey, very old  
70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey  
Cider in barrels  
White wine and Cider vinegar  
Florence oil in flasks  
2 hogsheads Havana honey  
15 do. choice retailing molasses

Gunpowder  
Imperial  
Hyson  
Young Hyson  
Hyson-Skin and Souchong

### TEAS

Muscovado sugars, different qualities  
Bengal white do.  
Loaf and Lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.

Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's segars in bottles and bladders.

Macaba and rappe do.  
Clover-seed, (Penn. warranted)

Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; to; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.

Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; basket salt; starch; fig blue; flint indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; copperas; allum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and tin-plates; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns; gin cases; patent shot; brandy wine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real fish battle powder] from F to treble scaled; chewing tobacco; best Havana segars.

Muscadel and bloom raisins in boxes.

Sun raisins in casks.

Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.

A few boxes excellent pickles, each one dozen bottles assorted; capers; olives and cherries, for sale by the box.

A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c.

PRINTED DAILY BY  
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,  
(For the Proprietor.)

## VOL VIII.

Sales at Vendue.  
Every Tuesday and  
WILL BE SOLD  
At the Vendue Store, corner of  
Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. Particulars of which will be in the bills of the day.—All kinds of goods on limitation and at auction, are established, can be at a view and purchased at the lowest prices.

P. G. Marsteller

PROFILES,  
CUT AND FRAMED  
AND  
PROFILE LIKENES  
DONE IN GOLD LEAF OR  
NEXT door to Mr. I. Robin  
King-Street, nearly opposite  
Queen Tavern.

Brother's Office  
THE subscriber again tender to the public, and will at all times make advances on deposits—on each for good paper.—The strict and accuracy may be relied on.

A. LINDO, A

HEMP FOR SALE  
I HAVE on hand, ten tons of the  
CLEAN COUNTRY HEMP  
to sell for cash, or on a time.

Bryan Har

December 30.

TEN PIPES  
Choice Cognac Brand  
8 hds. West-India Rum.  
10 qrs. casks J. P. Teneriffe  
15 casks Rice,  
125 Shares Marine Insurance S  
Per Sale by  
Catlett and

November 19.

WANTED  
A middle aged woman, capable  
ing a house. To one of good ch  
rsl wages will be given. Enquire  
tr.

Sept. 9.

### TO RENT.

And possession given on the 14th of

next.

The three story Bric

On the corner of King and Colum

now occupied by Mr. John Robe

terns apply to Col. GEORGE DEN

next door, or to the subscriber.

Nicholas

City of Washington, Oct. 20.

JAMES SANDERS

Offers for sale very low

25 hogsheads Muscovado

70 bags green Coffee

18 hogsheads well flavored R

5 pipes Cognac Brandy

12 quarter casks Sherry Win

12 bales Tennessee Cotton

And as usual

A general assortment of the

Spirituous Liquors, Teas and Gr

BRYAN HAMPS

HAS FOR SALE.

10 pipes old port

5 do. Madeira

30 quarter casks Lisbon

12 do. particular Teneriffe

15 do. Malaga

15 pipes old cognac brandy

5 do. 4th proof Holland Gin

5 hds. 3d proof Antigua r

1 do. first quality molasse

6 do. green copperas

2 do. alum

20 do. brown sugar

20 bags pimento

15 do. pepper

10 ches's young hyson

10 do. hyson skin

5 do. imperial

100 bags green coffee

150 kegs madder

30 do. ground ginger

30 do. raisins

1200 lbs. bacon, well cured

5 kegs salt petre

A